MEXICO.

The Approaching Election for President and Congress.

NO FEARS OF A REVOLUTION.

Leaders of All Parties Amicably Disposed.

JUAREZ'S SUCCESS CERTAIN.

Political Intriguing and Management of Voters.

The Prejudice Against Foreigners Dying Out.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 13, 1871. Although within two weeks of the decisive election for the Presidency and members of Congress there far less excitement in the public mind, far less was in March and April. By common, tacit and expressed consent of the political leaders, in their conersations and from their seats in Congress, it has been determined that the most successful intriguant for the Presidency shall be protected in peaceful inauguration. I use the word intriguant not disrespectfully, for it is well known here that all the movements in the Congress just adjourned have been, as in the United States, directed with a view to the ensuing election, the friends of the two most prominent candidates endeavoring to shape legislation in the interest of the one and the other. The friends of Mr. Lerdo have been most vigilant and effective in their efforts to diminish the fluence of Mr. Juarez, increased and feared because of his incumbency; while the adherents of Juarez have been as untiring in combating the evideat designs of those of Mr. Lerdo. In party management the friends of Lerdo have been the most coessful, and have gained the most ground, because they had the co-operation of the friends of General Diaz—the latter joining forces merely for the uncertainty of the election getting into Congress and the possibilities there, and not because of any prospects of the election of Diaz on popular vote or

That your readers can understand the bearings and importance of the wirepulling and intrigues in and out of Congress, of which your regular correspondent has doubtless kept you advised, it is ne cessary to understand how the elections here are ought to know, that Mexico has assumed the mos difficult task of modern or ancient times in ttempting to make a republic after the Angle-Saxon pattern out of materials one-fourth Latin and three-fourths Indian, and that the easure of success has been remarkable—so wonderful, indeed, that there is every prospect now of a peaceable termination of the ensuing election, and there is no general electioneering here, no bun combe appeals to "the dear people," no universal on the principle of "primary elections"—still advo-cated by a great many in the United States as a convention. These "primary elections" are for "electors;" these cast the vote for members of Congress, as well as for President.

This year, by laws of the late Congress, the same lectors serve in both cases. Of course everything ds upon the disposition of the officers of elecion, the judges, toward the respective candidates, and their designation depends upon the disposition of the Governors of the States, and, in cities, of the President and members of the City Councils. The omcers of election are confidently relied upon to that a majority is surely obtained for the candidates they are appointed to serve. And this is all there is of a Mexican republican election, nd will explain the nature of the contentions in the late Congress. "On count" now Juarez has eighteen States, Lerdo six, and the six remaining doubtful. excluding from the doubtful some two or three for Diaz. Lerdo has the most populous States, and as there is one elector for every 500 of population, his six States will in electoral votes foot up fully as much as a dozen of those sure for Juarez. Strong order to throw the election into Congress, where the result would be uncertain. But as shrewd a manager as Lerdo is, he has fully his section of Juarez by popular machinery is, at this writing, almost universally conceded.

Congressmen, in their rooms, on the streets, and in the intimacy of stage-coach travel; with partisans Juarez calmiy confident; those of Lerdo as gamplers, betting on the chances there are against them; those of Diaz as if he continued in the field merely because he got in it.

On the last Sunday of June the electors are elected, and on the first Sunday of July the electors cast and seal their votes. So we are about on the very crisis of what is to determine the destiny of Mexico, as all intelligent people here concur; that is to say, if this election passes without revolution repose in the future is secured, and with that the most wonderful progress; and it being so understood by the leaders of the partisans of each Presidential aspirant, determination has sion, that peace shall be preserved and the success ful candidate peacefully mangurated. The excite proaches; all seem to recognize that the matter has been "fixed up" by tactics in the different States, Notwithstanding the recent party movements in this capital, where an illegitimate council was voted by Congress to supplant that regularly elected, and the Governor has, under a law of 1813, removed the said council and recircumstances, everything is quiet, and there is no more talk or fear of revolution or convulsion of any kind than such talk as that of your own Jeff Davis

A single reflection may be indulged. An unthink-A single reflection may be indulged. An unthinking American may consider as a farce the republicanism of Mexico in its universal sufrage as I have
described it. But Americans will find out from
their experience with negro suffrage that the lower
the qualifications of voters are reduced—the nearer
the approach to universal, unquestioned, unlimited
suffrage—the more absolute is the certainty that the
result of elections must be under the control of a
few—the few intelligent, active, interested polticians.

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Interesting is the story of Romero Vargas, Governor of Puebla, and very illustrative of the election tactics now prevalent in Mexico. Governor Vargas, an active, decisive and influential adherent of Lerdo, it was very important to the Juarists to get rid of. He had been guilty of several arbitrary acts in the teeth of the constitution. Among other things he had removed a federal judge and appointed his successor, had appropriated money collected for the federal; treasury for the payment of twops, &c. These were impeachable offences before Congress, and Congress referred his case to its "grand jury," a committee of five, for the preferment of charges and specifications. Enough of the adherents of Diaz were secured to make his conviction and removas sure, combined with the Juarists unanimous. But Vargas was known to be "a rebellious cuss" and that a difficult revolutionary attempt would be the consequence of his conviction in the most important State of Puebla. The report of "the Grand Jury" was to be unanimous, and one of that committee—a Juarist—held out against presenting the case of the Governor. Meantime the session was within ten days of its close and action was important to secure the vote of Puebla for Mr. Juarez. Congress ordered, by enactment, that the jury should report his case in five days. Vargas protested that his papers could not be prepared; but in vain. Congress was inexorable. Vargas obtained an injunction against such proceedings from a District Judge; but too late. Congress had adjourned, and Vargas keeps his place to carry the State of Puebls for Lerdo. Meantime Gongress appoints an Executive Committee of one from each State to remain in perpetual session, among whose prerogatives it is to convened upon the heets of the comp detat in the city of Mexico, whereby the old Juarist Council

was re-established upon the removal of the late Lerdists, had it not been certain that the game would work both ways; that the Lerdists might recover Mexico but lose Puebla, on account of the certainty of the conviction and removal of General Vargas; and as the matter is at a stand-off, and Mexico is tranquil and Puebla is tranquil, the latter will go largely for Lerdo, the former almost unanimously for Jurez.

But Congress rose superior to mere political manneuvres when the violent Lerdists proposed to leave the government without a budget for the easuing year and to reduce the army. A prominent orator and devoted adherent of Lerdo—Alcale of Merida—arose in his place and boidly proclaimed that the wants of the nation must rise above partizanship; that the government must have a budget for the good of all, and that the idea of a reduction of the army was a disloyal thought until it was proved that the peace of Mexico could be assured without an army. The budget of last year was voted unanumously to be that of the ensuing, and the army to stand as it is. Thus the Lerdists, in patriotism, voted what is deemed by the Juarists the security of the election of their chief. It is pleasant to chronicle such things, and I do not see why it is not as agreeable to chronicle things which are creditable as to be intent upon hunting up and recording matters appealing only to the meaner instincts of our nature.

Congress adjourned on the last evening of May. It was a pleasant thing for a genuine republican to see that adjournment. Congress had been in antagonism with the President during the whole session on all matters looking to the succession, the Lerdists and Porfiristas (as the adherents of Porfirio Diaz are called) always commanding a majority of four to eleven. The President always made his "observations" objections, but gave his determination to be bound by any laws that might be enacted.

Before Congress was through Juarez had disarmed it, using different tactics from those of Andrew Johnson in similar circumstances.

character of the government which must be maintained.

THE CABINET
of the President, in working qualities and ability, would be creditable in any country. It is pretty certain that Mr. Romero will resign the Secretary-ship of the Treasury on or about the 25th of the present month and resume his position as Minister at Washington. It will be difficult to fill his place. He is one of the most laborious men i have ever known, and as faithful in the discharge of his duties as ever was a Secretary. Some political reasons, that would take too much space for me to detail, are alone the cause of the change. Some of the repoirs have it that Manuel Payno will be Romero's su cessor, but the President will hardly make such a selection. Romero is eminently a practical man. Payno is a speculative philosopher, and as such holds about the same caste, as editor of the Federatic at in Mexico, as such a class of Minister does in the United States.

THE ANIMOSITY TO FOREIGNERS
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holds about the same caste, as editor of the Federalis a in Mexico, as such a class of Minister does in the United States.

Which some correspondents are constantly heralding is certainly dying out, or rather does not exist among the officials and intelligent classes of Mexico; or, if existing, is repressed in view of a patriotic appreciation of the necessities of the country. Said correspondents do a great deal of harm to the pecuniary interests of Americans, for their reports deter American enterprise, while the Germans and English are getting hold of all the wondrous mines and the railroads. But, enough just now on that head. It strikes me that the Mexican officials have shown a most remarkable liberality to the Americans and do all in their power to invite their energies hither. Witheas the willing concessions for railroads and canals granted to Americans; and I regret to say that some of them, like the Tuxpan affair, in which General Rosecrans took such a statesmanlike interest is about abandoned. The recent grant of what some of your correspondents irreverently call "Massey's Lottery," "The Great Lottery of Mexico," designed to supply the funds for draining the Valley of Mexico, which has been an object of intense anxiety for 300 years, exhibited no jealousy of Americans; on the contrary, Dr. Massey was treated with distinguished courtesy by the highest and humblest official, and obtained the concession in less than a month after the first application, of course, after the publication of the concession some enitors attacked the government for granting it, and one actually did make the objection of "foreignera." But these papers were all either in the interest of simaler lotteries previously established, and which it was evident "the great lottery" could swallow up, or were glad to find any excuse to attack the administration. However, that has "all died out," and "the great lottery" could swallow up, or were glad to find any excuse to attack the administration. However, that has "all died out," and "the g

soldiery in all the cities and towns I have seen, and alond the roads, tooking as if there was a well prepared determination somewhere to compel peace. And even if these should be agencies in securing the re-election of Juarez, Mexico might "go further and fare worse," while the uses of such materials are not uninvoked in our own country in reference to the vote of the Southern States in our own ensuing Presidential election. Let us be careful of Christ's celebrated suggestion:—"Let him who is without sin cast the first stone."

The Governor of Mexico, Bustamente, died suddenly to-day, of apoplexy, induced, it is supposed, by the late excitement about the change of councilmen. However, he had been in feeble health for some time.

men. However, he had been in leedle health for some time.

The Governor of Michaocan was arrested to-day and imprisoned because of his logrolling propensities, leading to a probable perversion of the way the votes of his State should be cast.

The railroad is finished from Vera Cruz to Cordova, and with railroads hand telegraphs Mexico becomes one of the society of nations and the development of its wondrous wealth and influence secured.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Central Park Band at Tompkins square this after-noon, from six to eight o'clock.

of age, was yesterday afternoon found floating off the Battery by a boatman named Michael Cragin and taken to the Morgue. Coroner Schirmer was

Court yesterday to prefer a complaint against her husband. She said that she had been married only four weeks; that she was acquainted with him only twenty-four hours when she married him. A lady friend, who peddles cigars, introduced the young man to her. She fell in love with him at first sight, man to her. She fell in love with him at first sight, gave him \$5 to pay the minister, and bought him a pair of boots and pants to get married in. The base ingrate left her last week, and she is now sung him for abandonment. He was arrested and locked up.

Sergeant Lowery, of the Twentieth precinct, yesterday affernoon requested Coroner Keenan to take the ante-mortem statement of Bernard Leavey, now the anie-mortem statement of Bernard Leavey, now lying in Believue Hospital in a dangerous condition from the effects of violence inflicted upon him late on Saturday night at his residence, 442 West Forty-first street, as heretofore published in the HERALD. Leavey was beaten by his wife and several other persons, and during the melée bricks and stones were freely used. Leavey is said to have a fractured skull, but who indicted the dangerous wound seems somewhat uncertain. It was understood, late in the day, that he was not no condition to make a statement, but should be be restored to consciousness it will be taken.

Christopher V. Hogan, alias "Chris" Hogan, formerly a prominent member of the old municipal police, under Mayor Wood's regime, and municipal police, under Mayor Wood's régime, and who was subsequently arrested by General L. C. Baker, Provost Marshal General, on charges of being concerned in bounty frauds to the extent of \$75,000, has now oeen arrested by Atner B. Newcomb, assistant of Colonei Whitley, chief of the Secret Service detectives, on a bench warrant from the United States District Court of Onio, charging him with procuring the engraving of a plate from which to print counterfeit internal revenue stamps. Hogan was brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday and held for an examination pending the issuing of a warrant of removal from Judge Biatchford to send him back to Ohio.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning Joseph Dalton, liquor saloon of Thomas Flynn, at No. 13 Sixth avenue. A dispute arising between Connell and Daiton, the latter drew a revolver and shot the former in the leg, severely injuring him. Daiton was arrested by officer Vought, of the Ninth precinct, and yesterday arraigned before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Marting him.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

A Match for \$1,000 Between Richard M. Tweed and Bright Eyes-The Former the Winner-A Sweepstake Swindle Attempted. but Frustrated by the President

afternoon we were accosted by an old and experienced follower of the fortunes of the trotting turf with a series of interrogatories and plain expressions, the following being a few of the most perti-

TURFITE-So you have been to Boston? fan't trotting coming to a pretty pass? I was there; and I tell you something's got to be did, or trotting'll go into the ground. Did you ever see so much rascality in all your born days as was practised there? REPORTER-What do you mean?

TURPITE-Mean? Why, I mean, in the first place, the trot between Heatherbloom and the others. Why, sir, I was down at the head of the homestretch at the time Roden and the other fellow were thrown out of their suikies, and would you believe it, I heard the drivers of Czar, Easton Boy and the other fellow calling to each other to go on. One of them said, "Why don't you go on? you must go on; don't want a record for my horse," The other chap replied, "I sin't going to do it; I don't want a record either; so you'll have to go on and win." "I won't: I'll pull up first," said the driver of Czar. And that horse was owned by a member of the Court of Appeals. A pretty subject to sit in judgment on the actions of others, I don't think.

REPORTER-Well, but Easton Boy won the heat in good time.

TURFITE-Good time, ch! He can beat 2:30, and I know it; and so can Czar. Why, I am told that Czar trotted a half mile in a trial, with a man on his back, in 1:06; and he is waiting to enter at Ruffalo for one of the \$10,000 premiums, and won't come to the front until that time comes. Is that right? I tell you the National Association is a great humbug as it is now conducted. Why, sir, they should give a record to every horse that wins a purse, no matte whether it is for first, second or third money; and they should make the judges change drivers whenever they see a fellow pulling his horse. I think that would stop some of the fraud. What think

REPORTER-The suggestions are good. But what did you think of the race that Susie won, when Fanny Fern was the favorite, after being beaten two

heats? What did they intend doing?
TURPITE—What did they intend doing? Pil tell you what they intended doing. They intended to chuck the race with Susie: but Jennie winning the third heat broke the slate and smashed things, and they had to go in and win with Susic. A pretty set of rascals they are. I tell you something's got to be did or nobody will go to a trot after awhile. You've about trotting-men who understand right and dare force the rules, and when they catch a driver pulling his horse they should take him out of the sulky and put some other man in his place or rule him of the track, horse and all, forever and ever. Amen.

REPORTER-Bat, sir, do you not think that if the associations in the country were compelled to close their purses on given days in the spring and autumn, there would be less reason for pulling to avoid getting a record ?

TURPITE-Of course there would; but still I think that every horse winning a purse, as I said before, should have a record; for see, some of our best horses, Elmo for instance, have been winning second money in the best races, and have not got a rec ord under 2:30 yet. He got second money on Friday last, when Henry trotted in 2:20½. Now he'll go to Buffalo and most likely win some of the big purses there, when, if justice had been done him, he would not have been on the track at the present day.

Again I say something's got to be did.

Believing "that something's got to be did," we call the attention of the National Trotting Association to the above remarks of the old turfite, as there There are more fast horses now on the turf than ever before, and they have been entered for the purses at all the meetings, and have been winning second and third premiums without making a record. Some horses have been doing this for years and protect the public is to give every hors that wins a premium a record. The rules insist that publish the time made, and a horse coming in second, a neck behind a horse trotting in 2:30, is by this rule eligible to start in a race for horses that never beat three minutes. The time of the first second and third norses in a late the second and third norses in a late the second is second; the purses should be closed on a given day all over the country; drivers should be changed when a horse is being pulled, and, with a few other improvements, the trotting track of America can be made as popular and as respectable as running races have become during the past five

America can be made as popular and as respectable as running races have become during the past five years.

But to the trotting at Fleetwood Park yesterday afternoon. There was a match for \$1,000, mile heats, to wagons, between Mr. Piffer's brown horse Richard M. Tweed and Mr. Furguson's bay mare Bright Eyes. This was won in a short rubber by R. M. Tweed. Following this came what was called a "stake for \$350," and seven horses were entered for the race. When they came on the track it was discovered that a horse that was not named in the "stake" was brought on as a substitute for another, and another whose name was on the card did not make his appearance at all. This looked suspicious to the judges; but they let the gentlemen drivers have their own way for a while. Pool selling commenced and the race began. The horses that started were william McRoberts' black gelding Country Boy, Asa Whitson's bay gelding Dick, D. B. Goff's black gelding Detector, M. McNamara's brown mare Katie, P. Mallen's chestnut mare Lady Homer, and J. Sillick's gray mare Nelly Gray. Country Boy won the first neat, Detective the second, and the latter then became favorite over the field at odds. When this had been arranged Dick cut loose, and trotting to the half-mile pole, in 1:16, could have distanced the field. The President, Mr. Van Cortland, then saw through the game, and after Dick and Country Boy trotted another heat he declared the race null and void, and all the bets, pools and all, off. Detective, after being made the lavorite over the field, was distanced. This prompt movement on the part of the president of the association broke up a well laid scheme to slaughter the innocents, and if the presidents of other associations around the country would act in the same firm and upright manner the trotting track would soon be rid of the samps who are now and have been for some time bringing it into disgrace.

First Heat.—R. M. Tweed was the favorite, The

be rid of the scamps who are now and have been for some time bringing it into disgrace.

First Heat.—R. M. Tweed was the favorite. The horses had an even start at the first attempt and went away to and around the turn together. As they passed down the backstreich Tweed led half a length until near the quarter pole, when Bright Eyes broke up badly and lost eight lengths. The time to that point was forty seconds. On the lower turn Bright Eyes broke up a second time, and Tweed passed the half-mile pole ten lengths in front in 1:21%. Going up the backstretch Bright Eyes began gaining on Tweed, and at the inree-quarter pole was only six lengths behind. She shut up the gap at every strike up the homestretch, but could not quite reach him. He passed under the string a winner by a length and a half in 2:46%.

Second Heat.—Tweed was then a great favorite. The horses had an even start, but Tweed broke up as soon as the word was given and lost four lengths. Bright eyes led to the quarter pole in forty-two seconds, four lengths ahead. She was two lengths in front at the half mile in 1:23. Going up the backstretch they both broke up and were lapped at the three-quarter pole. They swung into the homestretch close together; but Bright Eyes broke on the way home, and Tweed won by two lengths in 2:50. The following is a

ollowing is a SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, June 26.—Match for \$1,000,

haif a length ahead of Dick, who was six lengths in front of Katle. The time was forty-two seconds. Detector went to the front on the lower turn, and passed the half-mile pole two lengths in advance of Country Boy, who was six lengths anead of Dick, the latter being eight lengths ahead of Katle. Time, 1:21. Detector trotted steadily home, winning the heat by four lengths, Dick second, half a length in front of Country Boy. Katle ran in and saved being distanced. Time of the heat, 2:44.

Third Heat.—Detector now became the favorite at two to one over the field. Dick was first away, Katle second, Country Boy third, Detector fourth. At the quarrier pole Dick led six lengths. Katle second, two lengths ahead of Country Boy, who was two lengths in front of Detector. The time was there, seven seconds. At the half-mile pole, which was passed in 1:16, Dick was twenty lengths ahead of the others, who were close tegether. Dick had them all a distance out at the three-quarter pole, but he was then taken in hand. Country Boy, Katle and Detector ran inside the distance flag, Country Boy broke his bit, and the driver, Haslett, jumped from the sulky on the back of the horse and so came to the stand. Katle and Detector were distanced. Time, 2:39.

Fourth Heat.—All the horses were now out of the

jumped from the sulky on the back of the horse and so came to the stand. Katie and Detector were distanced. Time, 2:39.

Fourth Heat.—All the horses were now out of the race but Dick and Country Boy, and the pools having been all arranged to the satisfaction of the getters up of the swindle, everything appeared lovely for the backers of Dick. The horses had an even send-oft, but Dick went away with Country Boy and stayed with him to the quarter pole, which they passed in forty seconds; but for some reason or other Country Boy feil off twenty lengths in going the next quarter of a mile. Dick passed the half-nile pole in 1:21, and pulling up almost to a slow jog on the backstretch came home an easy winner of the heat in 2:55. The President then consulted his associate judges, and they decided that the swindle should go on no further, and, stepping to the front, Mr. Van Courtland announced that the race was ended, and that all bets, pools and all, were declared of. This decision gave general satisfaction to the disinterested spectators; but it astonished the schemers, who supposed they had concocted and were carrying successfully on a nice game to fleece a large number of persons who had speculated on the result of the race. The following is a summary of the swinding affair as far as it progressed:—

Same Day.—Stakes \$350, mile heats, best three in

orogressed:-Same Day.-Stakes \$350, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

A. C. Whitson entered b. g. Dick.

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THE NATIONAL GAME.

A Remarkable Contest at the Union Grounds-The Mutuals Defeated by the Kekiongas-Score, Five to Three.

The glorious uncertainty of our glorious national game was never made more apparent than during the game yesterday between the Mutuals and the Keklongas, at the close of which the score stood five to three in favor of the Fort Wayne lads. About ten or twelve hundred people assembled at the Union grounds, Williamsburg, to witness the contest; and it is safe to say that of that number there was not one who expected to see it turn out as it did. The idea of a club which had but just been beaten by the Bostons to the tune of twenty-one to nothing, and again by the Atlantics, whom every one knows to be the weakest professional club in existence, turning round and defeating the Mutuals on their own ground! If at the commencement of the game any one had prognos-ticated its ultimate result, and dared to assert that the New Yorkers would come out at the little end the horn, he would forthwith have been considered everybody that the Mutuals would have a perfect walk away of it that 100 to 25 was freely offered on were made, and two or three enthusiastic indi viduals actually bet odds that the "Mutes" would make more runs in one inning than their opponents would during the whole game. The Mutual players, too, thought they had an easy thing of it, if we might judge from the free and easy and careless sort of a way in which they played during the first three or four innings. Mills was particularly careless, he letting ball after ball pass him while men were on the bases, nor did he wake up to dition of affairs until the Kekiongas had treated the Mutes to some four or five "goose eggs."

treated the Mutes to some four or five "goose eggs."
Then he commenced playing, and throughout the remainder of the game his performance was perfection.

At ten minutes past three the game commenced, with the "Mutes" at the bat, and Mr. John Chapman, of the Eckford Club, acting as umpire. Pearce led off with a daisy cutter between short field and second base, but the next three strikers retired as fast as they came to the hat. The Kekiongas were not more successful, however, as but one of the four men who faced Wolters made a base hit. The next six innings did not alter the Mutuals' score in the least—blank after blank followed in touching regularity, while the "Kikankarogers," as the crowd called them, placed no less than four runs to their least—blank after blank followed in touching regularity, while the "Kikankarogers," as the crowd called them, placed no less than four runs to their account. The first of these they outsined in the third inning on an error by Start and another by Ferguson, while for the remaining three they have to thank Mr. Hatfield, who threw badly from left field to the home plate, and Mr. Wolters, who dropped an easy fly sent up by Kelly. When the eighth inning was commenced the score stood, Keklongas, 4; Mutuals, 0; which rather critical condition of things told perceptioly on the nervous organization of the boys in green stockings; however, they went in to do or die. Walters was first to the bat, but Mathews, knowing his hard-hitting propensities, would not give him a good ball to strike at preferring that he should go to first on called balls. Patterson, who followed at the willow, sent a nice grounder right into short stop's hands, forcing Wolters out at second base, but as Carey, in attempting to make a double play, threw the ball high over first base man's head, Patterson not only took first, but went clear around to third base. Pearce now tried his hand at the bat, and as he had made his base every time he had gone to the home plate, the crowed naturally expected him to bring Patterson in on one of his nice safe hits. He did bring him in, but in so doing took himself opt by sending a nice fly to right field, which the "Kikankaroger" man at once took in out of the weather, but before the ball could be fleided back Patterson had scored the first run for New York. Smith next followed and got to first on a must by Goldsmith and to third and home over pitches by Mathews. Start took first on called balls, sole second and got home on Hattfield's short hit to right field, which Kelly allowed to bound past him, Hatfield going to second on the error. Ferguson sent a mee grounder to first base, which closed the liming, three runs having been scored. "The boys with the funny name" now made one more run, just to have the numbers

The game in Philadelphia yesterday between the Athletics and Bostons was won by the former;

The Olympics yesterday defeated the Cleveland

Forest Citys in Washington, by a score of 16 to 3.

The Clevelanders did not score after the first

eiders. Below is the score:—

score, 20 to 8.

well-contested game with the Freshmen Club of Harvard yesterday afternoon, at Hamilton Park. At the close of the game the score of runs stood-Yale, 15; Harvard, 10.

The Mutuals are engaged for the followin At the close of the game the score of runs stood— yale, 15; Harvard, 10.

The Mutais are engaged for the following games:—June 28, Kekiongas, at Union grounds, Wilhamsburg; June 29, Athletics, of Philadelphia, at same grounds; July 3, Haymakers, at Troy; July 4, Eckfords, at Union grounds; July 10, Olympics, at Washington; July 11, Olympic Amateur, at same place, and July 15, Rose Hill, at Union grounds. The club start on their first Western tour about July 22.

fourth, Neille Gray Bild Back Tome of the heat, 2:47 %.

Second Heat.—Katle sold for the highest price in the pools, Dick being the second choice, the others as a field. Country Boy got away first, Detector second, Katle third and Dick fourth. At the quarter pole Country Boy and one leagth. Detector second.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Prospects of an Exciting Campaign Next Fall.

The Struggle for the Republican Nomination for Governor.

Dr. Loring, of Salem, "in the Hands of His Friends"-He Will "No Longer Check Their Energy."

The Story of What He Knews About Farming and Politics, as Told to a Herald Correspondent.

SALEM, Mass., June 24, 1871. There are lew States where there promises to be a more exciting political campaign next fall than will cluster around it will partake more of a general than a local character. For the high position of candidates, and the contest for nomination and election will be a spirited and interesting one. Of course, the republican party will win any way, and consequently it is hardly worth while to even mention any of the democratic aspirants, it being a gubernatorial candidate for that party in Massachusetts does so in the spirit of a martyr, and without the faintest expectation of ever being elected. Hence it is that the fight will all be on the republi-

spoken of by this party—which, it is admitted, will surely triumph—is Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem, President of the New England Agricultural Society and chairman of the Republican State Central Comorganizations—the one engaged in cultivating the land and the other in navigating the sea of politics. With a view of giving the public an idea of the opinions of this gentleman upon the political condi-tion of the country and State, your correspondent

AN INTERVIEW.

A short trip from Boston on the Eastern Railroad brought me to this renowned and ancient city of Salem. On arriving here I found the city busy, thriving and energetic, and combining a fine flavor of antiquity with modern improvements. The of Dr. Loring I found closed for the summer, but learned that he had gone to his farm, about two miles from the town. A drive over a capital road soon brought me to his house, situated some distance from the highway and on an eminence commanding running on to Cape Ann, the highlands of Marble head, and a large portion of the extensive farm of nearly five hundred acres, with its farmhouse and barns nestling in the valley below, and to all of which Dr. Loring has devoted much time and skill. It took a little time to look over the herd of Avrshires and the Abdallah and Messenger colts, and the root crops and market gardening, of which the Doctor seems to be quite proud, and in which I began to take a deep interest myself, under the care of my enthusiastic guide. This being accomplished I seated myself on the piazza and, with the beautiful landscape before me, discussed the surrounding farming operations. After inquiring into the best modes of cultivating the crops and feeding and managing the animals I asked:-

"Is the cultivation of large farms by agents part of a profitable system of agriculture in Massa

"Certainly not," said the Doctor. "It is small farms cultivated for specific purposes, near a market, and conducted with skill and intelligence by the owner, which are profitable here. Every man his own farmer is the rule for this country." "I see it stated," said I, "by certain writers that the farming interest of Massachusets is on the de-

cline and its farming population going to decay."
"This is not true," said the Doctor; "the landholders of Massachusetts never enjoyed greater prosperity than now. I suppose there was never a time when the cultivators of our soil, moreover, exthe multiplication of markets throughout the State

has developed the most careful cultivation, aroused

has developed the most careful cultivation, aroused the agricultural mind to great activity, improved the appearance of farmsteads everywhere, and given a diffused and substantial wealth to our people. You know that I believe in the system of American iand-holding, with all the rights and privileges which go with it, as especially the American's perogative—that which distinguishes him from every other citizen on the earth."

"Do you think this is true of our whole country?" I asked.

"Yes, and as our population increases," said he, "twill become more and more manifest that on this foundation rests
OUR BEST SOCIAL AND CIVIL SYSTEM AND SOUNDEST FINANCIAL PROSPERITY.

In an address which I made before the post of the Grand Army in Lawrence, in 1867, I predicted that the encouragement of free farming at the South and the development of agriculture on the American basis throughout the whole country would do more to enlarge our resources and give us a sound financial basis than all other modes devised. Now, how is it? Not only have we great domestic prosperity, but in eight months ending February 28, 1871, we exported more than \$158,000,000 worth of cotton, \$16,000,000 worth of tobacco, \$36,484,000 worth of wheat, \$15,573,000 worth of hour. \$4,643,000 worth of hour. \$1,7012,000 worth of cheese, \$5,928,000 worth of beef, \$7,012,000 worth of cheese, \$5,928,000 worth of lard, \$2,751,000 worth of cheese, \$5,928,000 worth of lard, \$2,751,000 worth of cheese. \$5,928,000 worth of lard, \$2,751,000 worth of cheese, \$5,928,000 worth of lard, \$2,751,000 worth of cheese, \$5,928,000 worth of lard, \$2,751,000 worth of cheese, why our paper medium, is nearly equivalent to coin and our financial condition good."

"I suppose, then, you attribute this prosperity to the political condition of the country, do you not ""Oth, yes," replied the Doctor; "General Grant was nominated and elected on the old Jeffersonian platform of

the political condition of the country, do you not?"
"Oh, yes," replied the Doctor; "General Grant was nominated and elected on the old Jeffersonian platform of
THE HONEST PAYMENT OF OUR DEBTS,
and to this his administration has firmly adveredto this the republican party has adhered. Confident that as our wealth increased our taxation could be reduced without material reduction of our national income, the republican party has devoted itself to the development of our resources in every form, and sound credit and reduced taxation have followed in the wake. There has been nothing of the kind in history equal to

OUR FINANCIAL SUCCESS.
You know well how it has attracted the attention of the best statesmen in England. We ought all to be proud of it. For national honesty and the right of freemen, without regard to race or color; for the protection of our citizens, whicher of native or foreign birth! (as General Grant said), was the political campaign of 1895 fought out by the republican party. I remember well Judge Boar's account, at the New England dinner in New York in 1899, of his conversation with General Grant a day or two before that event. 'I hope to see the time,' said the President, 'when every man in this country can transact his lawful business and express his opinions and vote as he likes without being molested or insulted for it. Then, with our credit firmly established all other political differences will be v fittink so still, and this is
WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS DONE IN YWO YEARS:

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taking up the country in the confusion left by Mr. Johnson and going steadily on, patiently applying the constitutional amendments, giving every man the assurance that his rights shall be protected, extending a sympathizing hand to freemen everywhere and setting an example of national imegrity which will not soon be forgotten. If the republican party should stop here and be wiped out of existence as a political organization the his norable work it has accomplished through the pre-sent administration will always be field in grateful remembrance, and, more than that, this work, cannot be uestroyed. The

American people have really many a 'new deficiency selected and many and the control of the contro

american People Have Really Made. A 'New DEFARTURE,'
and there is no step backward. We have not forgotten how, through victory and defeat, the policy laid down by Jefferson and Madison and Jackson was sustained by the American people, and how a great party, based on that policy, triamphed until it was missed. The same career is to be repeated in another form, and so long as the republican party is true to the principles of government and society, upon which it started forth, and which it sustains, it cannot be overthrown. It may suffer temporary defeat, but its very defeats will be ultimate triumpus for its cause. You cannot go back to the old paths—not to a theory even of secession of, millification for any cause; not to personal bondage in any lawm, not to repudiation of any description; not to a disjointed confederacy nor a dishonored fing; and, whenever the present patriof in our country warms with enthusiasm he will Lemember the republican camp fires; whenever the prosperous rejoice in their prosperity they will turn to the

sound financial foundations laid down by the republican party. Whenever the humblest citizen, on the remotest fronter, contemplates the peaceful enjoyment of his rights he will not forget what political organization conditmed for him and his the American doctrine that

'ALL MEN ARE CREATED FERE AND EQUAL.'
In a moment of political confusion or passion they may forget all this, but the memory will return and with it the old faith, as the songs of early home come back, even in the hardest highways of life. There are, of course, divisions and personal rivalries in this party, as in all its predecessors; no more and no less. But its characteristic thus far is

OPEN-MINDENNESS,
and this an educated people will have at any rate. I am sure it is the open-minded party which will settle the great questions of State and society in this country hereafter. You can see how thoughtful democrats have berun to accept the doctrines it has already established, and how impossible it is to keep the American mindiculser against progressive thought, even by the iron grasp of party. I think the time has come when numanity, magnaminity, peace, justice, Christianity, are to prevail between individuals and nations, and I am not surprised, therefore, that an amicable adjustment of our international difficulties, a humane policy towards our decendent tribes, a disposition to deal kindly with the erring and justily with the unfortunate, a determination to remove all distinctions of caste, to give all the governed a voice in the government, to smooth the party of open-mindedness and humanity—and I do not believe its work will be easily overthrown."

The Doctor having thus enthusiastically eulogized his party, I ventured to inquire of him what, to his mind, was the significance of the so-called "NEW DEPARTURE" OF THE LATE VALLANDIGHAM. "Mr. Vallandigham," he said, "whose sad and sudden death has touched the hearts of the American people, was a man of vigorous and limpulsive mind and enumently a doctrimanie." I nave no doubt that he expressed

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"But you must be aware," said I, "that there is a very strong opposition to the present administration, which, you say, has accomplished so muon even in the republican party."

"I am aware of it," he said. "The republican party is full of thinkers; it is not necessary to call your attention to the men in public life who shape our public affairs; for they are the servants upon whom we turn, I fear, a too critical and unforgiving eye sometimes. But consider who stand whit us in the ranks. Agassiz, Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Whutter, Bryant, Curtis, Greeley, Beecher, Fred Doughass, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Livermore and Anna Dickinson, together with an innumerable host of educators, and preachers and able editors, and do you wonder that the practical workings of an administration should be subjected to the keenest examination and fearlessly called in question, even in the house of its friends? It is by no manner of means easy to bring the affairs of state up to a sublime standard. It is not easy to satisfy the purity of the cloister or the pulpit or the library or the courts or the exchange that statesmanship is anything more than political intrigue, especially contemporaneous scatesmanship. I know a great many good men who, while they look with entire respect on the official robes, always thank God there is no smell of politics on their garments. I have no quoth that this is all right, but it puts a public servant in a hard piace and takes away from him a great deal of that support which would be useful to him while he is alive, and the value of which is somewhat reduced by being bestowed upon him not thi after death. There is a great deal of post-mortem justice, even as an old rriend of mine with whom I travelled in Europe had unbounded encomiums for the last city he had left behind him, but none for the place where he was. Now exposed to all this acuteness of thought and this cultivated prejudice stands the administration of General Grant. Nobody can doubt he has great honesty of purpose—the same that he had when he a

in its existence as the custodian of their republican faith. I know the administration has its opponents—and opponents where I wish it had not—but they are republicans, and there are time and future for all."

"But, Doctor," I observed, after pondering for a moment on the originality of his idea,

"How ABOUT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN MASSA-CHUSETS?"

"Oh, the republican party here is a strong and united organization. Massachusetts is a very busy State; we have very few idlers. Our farmers are busy, energetic and bright. Our manufacturers and merchants have great sagacity, our mechanics great ingenuity. The industrious young men prosper and rise early into the refinements which prosperity can secure. We take good care of our schools and colleges, and we are bent on having he best charitable and reforminory institutions. Don all such questions our vigorous young writers are engaged, and for their development but profice has private endorsement is bestowed with a liberal land, and this work is and has forgears been, in thehands of the republican party. The Commonwealth had and is ready to raily at any moment for us hone and prosperity, and in vigorous defence of republean national principies. It did this in a firm and didinied way at the last election. I think it will do again."

"I see," said I, "your name mentoned as a Laxbiddar prosperity discuss that question," said Dr. Loring. "Caradidacy is a matter not to be sought, and seidom comes except as a thref in the night. Self-constitutived candidacy is a rare thing. It may occur now in at then, but the combination of circumstances, wir ca brings about accepted candidates, and it-only remains for the Convention to make its choice. For myself I court no such responsibility as has been suggested, and i have never courted it. I have endeavored to make myself useful to my associates, in their public career, and

I Am Now In the HANDS of MY PRIENDS, whose energy I can no longer tosuch and only in this coi intry in which every man, in "office as the prived of the privilege

The Fourth Company Parade. The Fourth company of the Seventh regiment, Captain Kipp in command, had a parade of it all to themselves last evening. The old fourth, in good old times, when weeks were not counted by days nor days by hours in the Seventh, used to give Gotham the go-by for a day or so every summer when